

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields—Fruit port.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, July 11, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 10, 1901:

Population according to census of 1894, 3,000; present officially estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 3. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever and dysentery. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week has been generally good. Three deaths, noted above, occurred in this port, and were due, respectively, to lumbricoides, senility, and puerperal fever, 2 of which were negroes and the third a Spanish woman.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 4, steamship *Hiram*; crew, 15; passengers from this port, 8; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, 12. July 10, steamship *Condor*; crew, 17; passengers from this port, 7; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, 7.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H.S.

The Surgeon-General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PORTO RICO.

Report from San Juan-A case of yellow fever on the steamship Saint Simon.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 17, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival, upon the 16th instant, of the French steamship Saint Simon, from Port au Prince and Santo Domingo, with 1 case of yellow fever on board. The vessel declined disinfection or removal of the case. The case was in the person of a German woman, resident for three months at Cape Haitien, and homeward bound for Europe. The vessel was placed in strict quarantine, and all passengers, the dunnage, and the mail for this port removed to the station for disinfection and detention. The vessel took coal and water, under guard, and departed to day, the 17th, for Havre, via St. Thomas.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.

The Surgeon-General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Discharge of suspects on steamship Saint Simon.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 23, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that at the expiration of five days after disinfection all the persons detained in quarantine from the French steamship *Saint Simon*, 26 in number, were well and presented no evi-

dence of yellow fever. Consequently 24 of them were discharged from

quarantine on the evening of the 21st instant.

Two of these passengers, women, remain upon the island, one of them having been confined on the 19th instant, the other being her mother, who acts as her nurse. The labor was a difficult instrumental one, with a subsequent operation for lacerated perineum; therefore, it will be at least fifteen days from date of confinement before she will be able to travel.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Ponce.

PONCE, P. R., July 15, 1901.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, I have the honor to transmit herewith the quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended July 13, 1901. During the week no vessels were inspected and no bills of health issued. Nothing of interest has occurred in quarantine or sanitary lines.

Respectfully,

W. W. King, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The Surgeon-General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Inspection of immigrants at San Juan and subports for the week ended July 20, 1901.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 23, 1901.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended July 20, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immi- grants,
July 15	Spanish steamship Martin Saenz	Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona, La Palma, Mallorca, Valencia, Malago, Cadiz, and Las Palmas.	6
July 16 July 17	French steamship Saint Simon American steamship Maracaibo	Haitian ports and Santo Domingo	1
July 19	Provisional flag steamship Julia		21
	Total		29

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.

The SURGEON GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 23, 1901.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving during the week ended July 20, 1901, at subports of Porto Rico.

Mayaguez.—July 16, French steamship St. Domingue, from Haitian and Santo Domingo ports, with 7 immigrants. July 18, provisional flag